

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 324.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 4 1/2 h.p. and 7 1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,211.

號七十月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.60 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

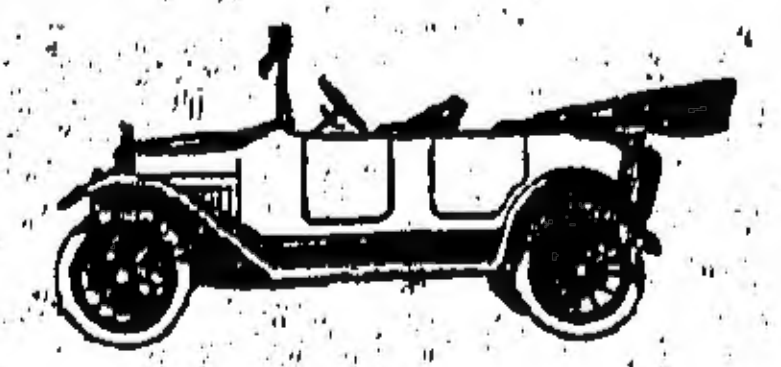
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VARIOUS THE CLASSES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital 25,000,000
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000
Paid-up Capital 23,970,367
II—Fire Funds—£3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,567,586
Sinking Fund Account 128,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456
Life and Annuity—2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department—337,239
Other Receipts—478,940
£23,970,367
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special tables, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale.
at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road Central.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of the late SUN TING.
14, D'ARLON STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 9 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tans, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS. PORTLAND CEMENT

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain,
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

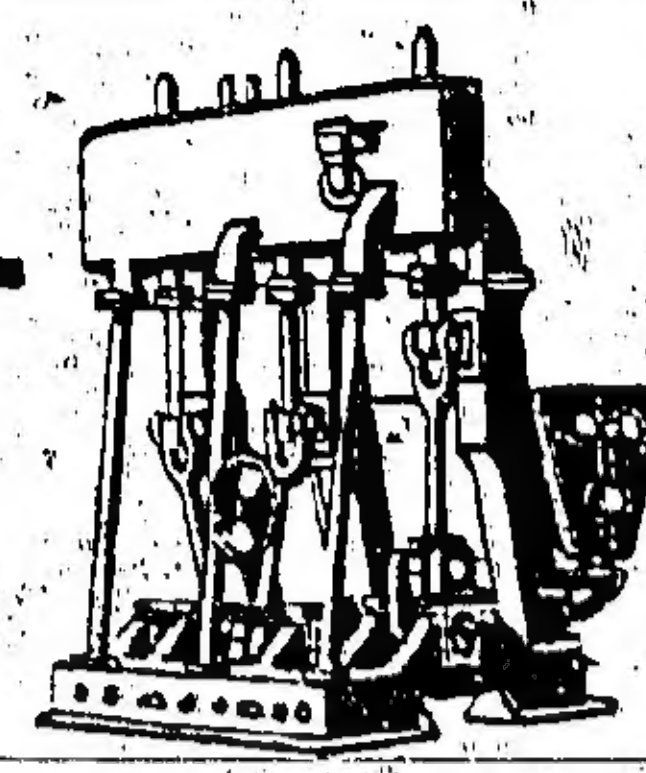
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Guided under European Supervision.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
105, HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON

BUSINESS NOTICES.

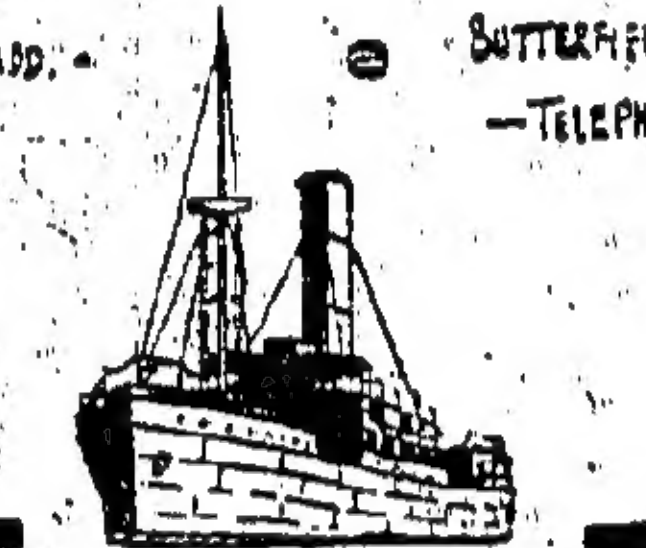


TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

—TELEGRAPHIC AD. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE —
—TAIKOO DOCK — TELEPHONE NO. 312 —



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

LIVER AIDS.

PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS
Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from Waste Matter.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 288.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Fine Gauze Underwear

Price \$1.25 each and up

Also

WELL-KNOWN

B. V. D. Underwear

Price \$1.00 each.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Tel. 1355. 34, Queen's Road Central.

H. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1115. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PRISONERS OF WAR CONFERENCE.

VERY SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

The Hague, July 15.

The Anglo-German Prisoners of War Conference has resulted very satisfactorily in an arrangement similar to the Franco-German Berne Agreement.

[The British Government entered into negotiations with the German Government with a view to arranging a wide scheme of exchange, following, broadly speaking, the lines of the agreement recently concluded between France and Germany.] The agreement, we gather, secured an exchange of all prisoners, combatant and civilian, who had been more than eighteen months in captivity. That agreement, which was a surprise to the British Government, involved military and civilian prisoners numbering altogether 830,000 on both sides. Lord Newton, speaking in the House of Lords on May 14th, said: "If an Anglo-German agreement could be reached for exchanging combatants and civilians in captivity for three years it would not be a bad bargain for us, because the numbers were approximately equal." In a later speech Lord Newton said one point of acute controversy between the Anglo-German Governments related to merchantmen captured on armed vessels, whom Germany was unwilling to treat as civilians. The Admiralty was not prepared to allow German merchant seamen to leave Great Britain until the matter was satisfactorily cleared. There were 2,750 British civilian prisoners in Germany, including 2,680 women, while there were 21,000 German civilian prisoners in Great Britain. If an arrangement were possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants would be exchangeable the bargain would be perfectly fair because the numbers would be about equal.]

THE AMERICAN DIVISION IN FRANCE.

THREE ARMY CORPS ORGANISED.

CEASELESS SHIPMENTS AT RECENT RATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

It is announced that three Army Corps of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each have been definitely organized from the American Division in France.

Shipments of troops are proceeding ceaselessly at the same rate as in recent months.

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS' VISIT TO ALLIED FRONT.

IMPRESSED BY THE WILL TO VICTORY.

Paris, July 14.

A Havas message states:—
Mr. Brundage, the Swedish Socialist leader, who has just returned to Paris after a visit to the Allied Front, declared that he had been greatly impressed by the fine spirit shown not only by soldiers but by non-combatants such as the Chinese and Annamites who were engaged in road repairing and other urgent work. Added to this combination of effort by so many different races was the same certainty of victory, which was very remarkable.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DECISIONS ARRIVED AT.

POOLING OF THE EMPIRE'S EFFORTS FOR TRADE PROTECTION.

London, July 15.

The Imperial Conference has passed a resolution, favouring the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Mycology to investigate fungoid diseases to which the Governments of the Empire should contribute.

The Conference has agreed that further action regarding the double income-tax is impracticable in war-time, but the whole question should be reviewed immediately after the war and the law should be amended to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

AN IMPERIAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

The Conference has approved the proposal for a Dominion Royal Commission and a Postal Conference to consider the establishment of an Imperial Statistical Bureau.

THE DYE INDUSTRY.

The Imperial Conference asked the Governments of the Empire to immediately consider what steps should be taken to co-operate with the Imperial Government in developing the dye industry of the British Empire so as to avoid enemy domination of essential industries.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The Conference accepted in principle the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board to deal with ocean freights, and appointed a Committee to frame a detailed scheme for it, and to consider separate questions, with special reference to the probable size of the vessels and the consequent demands upon harbour accommodation.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 13.

The Silver Market is quiet.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 22.3.0 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of 22.3.0 per Share.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th August, 1918, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th July, to SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 11, 1918.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with dried or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Fares Entrance, Electric Lift, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA,"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 267.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN AN INVESTMENT

which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum.

Write for full particulars to:

AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, LTD.
(Capital £200,000 fully subscribed).
33 New Broad Street,
London, E.C.2, England.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION!
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

REGAL RECORDS

BY
(BILLY WILLIAMS)
COMEDIAN.

8000 When Father Papered the Parlour
(Don't go out with him to-night.)
8001 Wake up John Bull
(I'll lend you my best Girl.)
8002 Where the Crowd goes
(Let's have a Nod on the Gramophone.)
8003 I never heard Father Laugh so
(My Lass from Glasgow Town.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1322.

ASAHI BEER



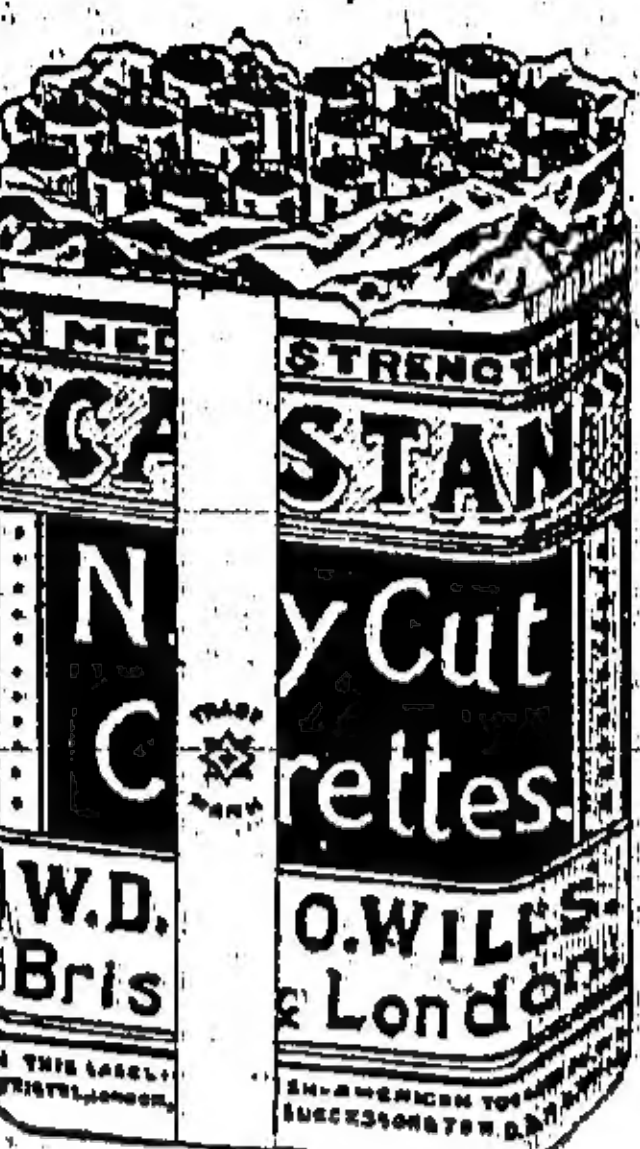
SOLE AGENTS:
MISU RUSSEN KAISHA,
Telephone 220 & 165.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, etc.
THERAPION No. 2
Cures Headaches, Migraine, etc.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures Stomachic, Indigestion, etc.
See that TRADE MARK "THERAPION" is on each box. Write for full particulars to: M. S. RUSSEN KAISHA, 220 & 165, Telephone 220 & 165.

"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH.)



PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Navy Cut

for the
Pipe.



SOLD IN
PACKETS OF
10 & 20

AND IN
TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES.

SOLD IN
THREE STRENGTHES:
MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL.

GERMAN AGENTS IN HONGKONG.

STIRRING UP TROUBLE.

By invitation the Hague correspondent of the *Times* listened to a lecture by Captain Vermeer, of the Dutch East Indian Army, on German intrigues in the Dutch East Indies, a summary of which was sent out by Reuter some weeks ago. The lecturer, who has been for 10 years in the service of the Colonial Government, showed how the Germans have been endeavoring to extend their influence over the Mahomedan population of the Dutch East Indies and to use that influence as a threat in case of trouble between Holland and Germany. They have also used the Dutch East Indies as a starting point for intrigues in British India. The following gives the leading points of the speech:

First, the Germans have succeeded in getting a large number of their nationals into the Dutch Colonial Army. They have 15 officers out of a total of 1,139; 15 under-officers out of 173; and 625 non-commissioned officers out of 4,440; and also technical employees, such as photographers, chemists, etc. The Germans also exercise this influence in the Colonial Army, as there are no English, French, or Japanese, and only one Freehandman in it. Hence, it is a common saying in civil and military clubs that in the event of trouble with Germany the Dutch Indian technical institutes would "fly into the air" immediately. Second, from about 1911 onwards all barracks in the colonies have been supplied with good pictures of the German Emperor and the Sultan of Turkey. These are now seen in every barracks room. Sympathy with the Germans has been carefully aroused in the Mahomedan section of the colonial forces. This influence is mainly exhibited in the anti-English tone of the Mahomedan Press and in the desertions from the Indian Press and the chief organ of the Mahomedan League, the "Oetoesan Hindia," in support of his contention. In regard to desertions Captain Vermeer has pointed out that the preference for the matter of pay and pensions given by the authorities to Christian native soldiers, desertions among Mahomedan troops during the war rose from about

15 per cent. in 1914 to nearly 50 per cent. in 1918.

Third, shortly before the outbreak of the war, and as far as possible afterwards, Germans from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, New Guinea, and elsewhere fled to the Dutch East Indies, where they are kept going by the German Consulates and where they are active in encouraging native unrest, chiefly in order that the flame may spread to British India. These Germans live largely in the highlands of Java, in the district called Praeger. They go about in fazzes talking to the natives. From this district is recruited the 16th Battalion stationed at Samarang. It is significant that Samarang has been characterized lately "by native disturbances." Reports published in the Dutch Press record under various dates in April, the extraordinary reception given by native soldiers of Samarang to the Dutch revolutionary agitator, Sneevliet. This man was carried into the town by native soldiers in triumph at a moment when the Resident of Samarang was unable to leave by train owing to insults from the natives. Eighteen months ago the native troops could not possibly have created a demonstration of any kind, but for a year German agents had been at work. A telegram to the Dutch newspapers on May 1 says that when the political authorities were understood to be about to take action against Sneevliet the local committee of the Mahomedan League asked the central committee to raise a protest all over Java.

Fourth, Semarang was where Dokker, who founded the Indian National Party in 1912, came from. He was arrested at San Francisco for taking bribes from Germans to raise trouble in British India, and is now imprisoned.

Fifth, Praeger was the centre of the activities of the notorious pensioned Lieutenant Kall and von und zu Egloffstein, the latter a brother of the Kaiser's Chamberlain. The district was also visited by Admiral von Spee during the visit of his squadron to Java. He lodged with rubber planters, and at one place where he lodged the Dutch authorities subsequently found a wireless apparatus.

Sixth, Captain Vermeer related how the German agents, Reijnders and Co., bought up the "Batavia Handelsblad," then the principal newspaper, and a few weeks later introduced into it pro-German articles.

OF ALL CHEMISTS A
PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS A
PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

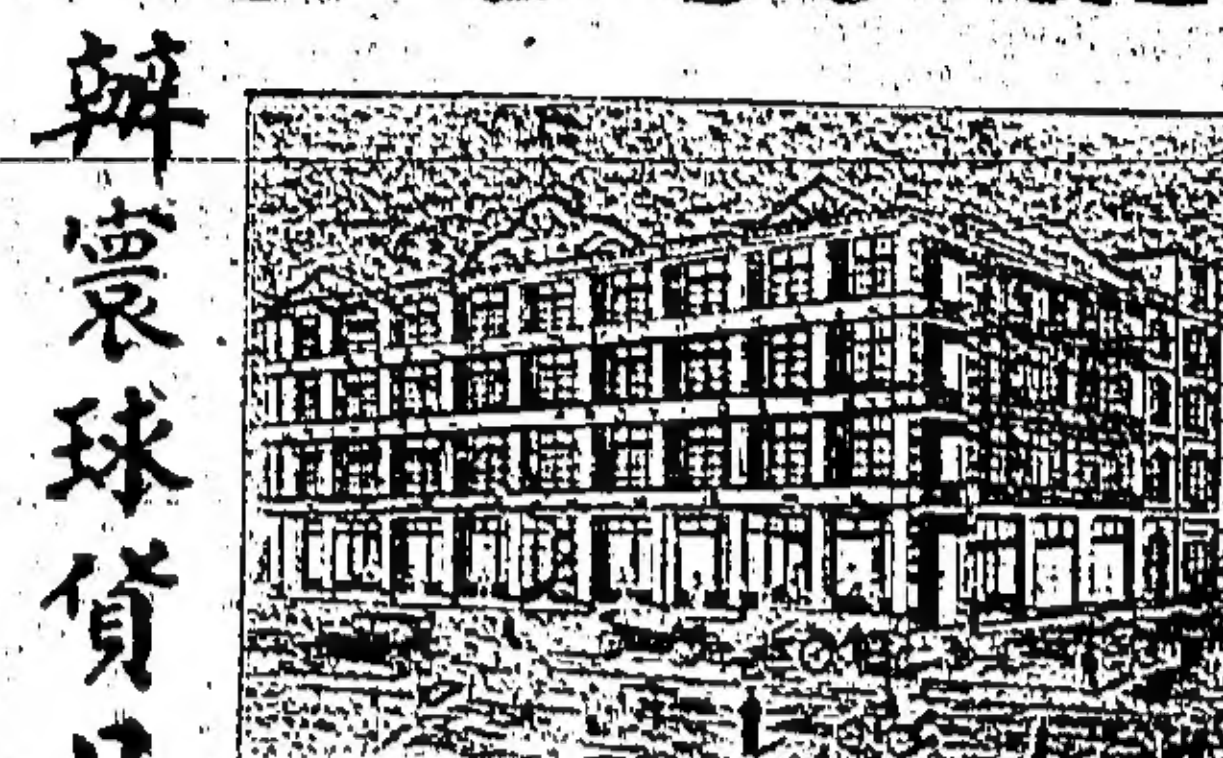
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery

The Wing On Co. 永安有限公司



八九一話電

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong
Address: DES VOEUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone Nos. 196 & 198

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Colonial Merchants
and Produce Agents,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Yattin's.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLADES	EXTRA DEPTH	DEPTH OVER ORBITAL SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	SPRING TIDE
A. WILSON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	(8' top 10' bottom)	10'	7' 6"	3 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	10'	10'	7' 6"	3 ft.
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	10'	10'	7' 6"	3 ft.
Private Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200'	10'	10'	7' 6"	3 ft.
Private Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200'	10'	10'	7' 6"	3 ft.
TALKEOTTS					
Chongmei Dock	144'	8' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"	3 ft.
ABELDON					
Hopk Dock	130'	8' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"	3 ft.
Leung Dock	130'	8' 6"	7' 6"	7' 6"	3 ft.

R. M. OYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

Address: Enquiries to the Chief Manager

STAMPS!



GRACA & Co.

DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, etc., etc.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG, CHINA.



WATSON'S

OLD

BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 43, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to:

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 693

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising—

Sullied Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and

Household Linens, Pillow Cases, White

Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen

Dinner Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath

Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths,

Tartans, &c.—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 690

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK

WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,

CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows:—

Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),

Card Tables, Upholstered Seats, &c.,

Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double

and Single Brass Bedsteads, Sideboards,

Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining

Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional

Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,

Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,

Plates, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room

Utensils, &c., &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood

Furniture, including large Blackwood

Table Screen, Side Tables, Chairs,

Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures,

Kinkorin and Brass Vases, &c., &c.,

Tennis Rackets and Nets, Several Carpets

new and second-hand.

Also

"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER,

1 PIANO, The Robinson Piano Co.,

(good condition).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 691

(Continued on Page 8)

KODAKS

and FILMS,

PLATES

and PAPER,

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

690

CAUSES AND CURE FOR

DIARRHOEA.

OVERHEATING, a change in the

temperature, unripe fruit, and

impure water are some of the causes of

diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera

and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel

disturbances promptly. For sale by all

Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1918.

LACK OF MINING ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

At the recent annual meeting of

shareholders of the Hongkong Steel

Foundry Co., Ltd., the Chairman, in

the course of his address, stated

that there are, unquestionably, large

deposits of iron, ore, coal, lime stone

and wolfram available in the neigh-

bouring provinces, and that he

had no doubt whatsoever that a

concession could be arranged to give

Hongkong a steady supply of these

articles. We do not know on what

grounds this belief is based, unless it

be on the readiness which is being

shown by both sides in the military

struggle which is being waged in

China to "pledge the mines of

Kwantung and Kwangsi to anybody

who will lend money to meet the

requirements of the armies. The

demand for these minerals and the

prices they command just now offer

a great inducement to the Chinese

themselves to exploit this mineral

wealth which lies almost at the

door of this important shipping

centre. If Chinese mine-owners are

prepared to contract to supply

industrial concerns in Hongkong with

coal, why has the Colony—its coal

merchants, or other enterprising people

who are prepared to earn an honest

penny—not set about to procure

these supplies? If there is an abun-

dances of coal at the very gates of

the Colony why should not coal,

for example, be made available here

at something like \$12 a ton instead

of \$30 which the coal brought from

Japan commands? The profits in

sight are surely in themselves large

enough to tempt Chinese to develop

the mines. Everybody knows how

greatly the Chinese have contributed

to the mining developments of the

Federated Malay States and the

Netherlands Indies, and yet they

neglect the great opportunities at

home. Why is it? If we look well

into that question we shall have no

difficulty in finding the answer. A

very useful book has just been

published by Messrs. HENNINGMAN

(London) which supplies very full

information on the subject. It is

entitled "Mineral Enterprises in

China," by WILLIAM F. COLLINS,

late Vice-Chairman of the Peking

British Chamber of Commerce. Mr.

COLLINS, who writes with expert

knowledge of his subject, affirms that

China's foreign and internal trade

have more to gain from development

of mineral enterprises than from

industrial progress in any direction.

At present the mineral industry of

foreign countries is, in certain cases,

he says, two to three hundred times

more developed than that of China.

The causes which account for this

absence of progress are discussed by

the author in a way which should

be helpful to Chinese reformers who

would wish to see in the future

progress in the development of the

industry comparable with that of

the same industry in other coun-

tries. Advice of this kind has

been plentifully offered to the

Chinese authorities before, but

it remains in the pigeon-hole of

the Department of Agriculture and

Industry. Mr. COLLINS says the

general absence of progress is no

doubt chiefly due to want of under-

standing of the factors which make

for successful mining. "Chinese

nationalism sees the necessity for

economic development on foreign

lines, but still objects to the utiliza-

tion of the foreigner in furthering it.

The Chinese fail to understand that

industrial success depends as much

upon legal and other surrounding

conditions as upon machinery." Mr.

COLLINS points out that one of the

most important causes still retarding

mineral development in China is the

subject of legislation, including

taxation of mineral products. "The

taxes, both on account of their heavy

weight and the harassing manner in

which they are collected, bear so

heavily upon the industry that little

progress in mining under either native

or foreign auspices can be hoped for,

otherwise than under exemptions,

until a considerable part of this

pressure is relieved." While the

present chaos reigns in China there

seems little prospect of administrative

reforms of vital importance to the

country receiving serious attention.

Meanwhile Mr. COLLINS' book on

the subject may be studied with

much profit by all interested in the

question, and it may be hoped that

it will be studied with special at-

tention in the Government department

at Peking most immediately con-

cerned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange opened this morning one eighth down, the demand rate being 34. 3/8.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Co. of Kobe proposes to pay a dividend of 40 per cent.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak left by the *Shimo Maru* for California where Mrs. Holyoak and daughters are staying.

The loss caused by the big fire at Kennedy Town yesterday morning is reckoned to be in the neighbourhood of half a million dollars.

Opium is being grown again freely in the province of Szechuan, since the Southerners gained ascendancy there, and opium dens have been opened indiscriminately.

A book of verse by Mrs. Macdonald, (wife of the Pastor of Union Church), illustrated by Gunner A. Molloy, R.G.A., has just been published and is being sold in aid of War Charities by the Queen Mary Needlework Guild. The little volume, which bears the title "Purl and Plain," is dedicated "To Lady May, the gracious President of the Hongkong Branch of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild." It is sold at 2s.

The *Ellis Kadocore College* at Ronan (Mr. Duncan Campbell, headmaster) is now issuing a monthly bilingual magazine on the lines of the *Queen's College* magazine. In addition to Notes on College topics there are several short articles written by Chinese students on a variety of subjects, and the magazine, if its present standard is maintained, should prove a very useful means of promoting the healthy interest among the students that gives to a school a reputation and a name.

His Excellency the Governor was present at Statue Pier, this morning, on the occasion of the departure of Messrs. J. H. Ramsay, J. A. Ridgeway and R. T. Barton, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for Home. After a few minutes' conversation, His Excellency shook hands with each as he went aboard the launch. His Excellency then proceeded to Blake Pier to bid farewell to L. S. Marks and Acting L. S. Marks, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Aiken, Wilson and Kennelly, of the Hongkong Police Force.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TODAY'S CASES.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

Messrs. G. C. Stark, A. Leitch and J. Brook, had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. Congdon appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman said that a letter received from Mr. Congdon had been carefully read in which it was stated that under normal conditions Mr. Stark and Mr. Leitch were both indispensable, but owing to the lack of stock in output branches they would be able to draw on them if necessary. Under the circumstances the Company did not feel justified, routing the news telegrams, in asking for total exemption.

Two months' exemption was, however, asked in the case of Mr. Leitch. The Tribunal allowed Mr. Leitch the required exemption and no exemption for Messrs. Stark and Brook.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Messrs. W. T. Elson, E. W. H. James and H. E. S. Payne had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. D. E. Clark, of Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Co., the General Managers of the Company, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The Chairman said that the Company put it to the Tribunal that the business of the Company is of essential importance to the Colony, and for the public safety qualified chemists in both the Dispensary and Laboratory departments were necessary to carry on the business. The Tribunal was told it was very difficult, practically impossible, during the war, to obtain qualified chemists from England and there were none available in the Colony. The Tribunal understood that the Company asked for absolute exemption for Messrs. Payne and James and temporary exemption for Mr. Elson. The Company's pre-war staff was 19 Europeans and a large number of Chinese. To-day, the European staff was 11 and two R.A.M.C. men doing part time work. Five men had left Hongkong for military service and three more from Shanghai and Tientsin. One had died and two more were on sick leave, one of whom was an office assistant and one in the aerated water factory.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in two cases.

Mr. Clark emphasized that it would be a serious matter if their staff of chemists were further depleted.

Major Morgan asked whether the Victoria Dispensary could not be closed down.

Mr. Clark said that it could be closed down, but it would be a serious loss. It was an old established business.

The Chairman: Would it be practicable?

Mr. Clark said they had only one man there and he was very hard worked. It would not make much difference to the Hongkong Dispensary, and it would be a very serious loss. Mr. Clark pointed out that one of their men at the Hongkong Dispensary was called out over 40 times in one night during the recent cerebro-meningitis scare. The Hongkong Dispensary was the only dispensary that kept open all night. If the Victoria Dispensary was to be kept open they must have one man in charge.

Mr. Payne and Mr. James were granted exemption, but no exemption was granted to Mr. Elson.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

Mr. A. D. Macdonald was passed as medically fit.

Mr. W. E. Roberts, Secretary and Manager, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The Chairman said that exemption was asked for on behalf of Mr. Macdonald on the ground that the Tramway was of essential interest to the Colony; also that the Military authorities used the tramway for the transport of men. The pre-war staff was four.

Mr. Roberts said that one man had left. Before the war they had four qualified engineers, now there were only three. None had left for military service but Mr. Kennedy, the former manager, had left and was doing war work in Canada.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

Exemption was granted.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY OF SHIP'S PLATES.

Two Chinamen were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning with larceny in respect of three brass plates belonging to the s.s. *Hong On*, on Monday night. The plates were traced to Wanchai.

The defendants pleaded not guilty.

The second defendant, a marine hawk, said he bought the plates from the first defendant, who brought them to his shop.

Inspector Sim, who prosecuted, said the ship had left the harbour, but there was a member of the crew in Court, who would give material evidence.

In reply to his Worship, Inspector Sim said the Captain of the vessel was a Frenchman and the Engineer a Chinese.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till the 24th, fixing bail at \$100 each.

DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

Four Chinese were charged in Mr. Wolfe's Court with the larceny of opium.

Mr. T. H. King (A.S.P.) appeared and asked that the defendants be discharged as there was not sufficient evidence against them.

His Worship accordingly discharged the prisoners.

A THIEFISH COMPOSITOR.

This afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, King Swan, a Chinese compositor, employed by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of type valued at \$50. The compositor's mother was also charged with unlawfully receiving the type.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence, and Sergeant Willis prosecuted.

Mr. Gardiner: I understand, your Worship, that the Police have prepared to withdraw the case against the mother of the defendant, who is charged with receiving the type.

Sergeant Willis: I am prepared to withdraw the charge provided certain questions are answered by the mother.

Mr. Wood then framed the charge against the first prisoner, who pleaded guilty.

Mr. Gardiner asked his Worship to take a lenient view of the case. He believed the prisoner had been many years in the Colony, and had served as a compositor for 11 years by the *South China Morning Post*, five or six years in the Hongkong Telegraph office and six months at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

A representative of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh asked for a severe penalty. The stolen type, he said, was very valuable. It was worth four shillings a pound, and there had been a lot of these petty thefts in the office.

Mr. Gardiner: I do not think the defendant is the only one. One of the employees, I believe, has disappeared.

The Magistrate: Has one of your employees disappeared?—I do not know.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

The accused's mother was discharged.

ALLEGED BOGUS NOTES.

A Chinese youth was charged with obtaining refreshments to the value of \$4 from a public house in Yuen-nai and produced two bogus notes purporting to be \$5 Swatow Bank notes.

A report was made to the Police Station and defendant was arrested on Tuesday night.

Defendant said the notes were given him by a friend, and he paid the bill in his stead.

Sergeant Murphy said the notes were ordered issued by the Comptroller of a big firm in Swatow and could not be used as ordinary currency. He wished for a short remand to inquire further into the matter.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

COUNT HERTLING'S SPEECH.

MIXED RECEPTION IN GERMANY.

PROBABLY A SOP FOR THE SOCIALISTS.

London, July 15. Count Hertling's declaration regarding Belgium is variously received in Germany.

The Pan-German organ, the *Tages-Zeitung*, declares that all parties favouring a German peace must sharply oppose the Hertling Government.

The more moderate papers approve the declaration, although the *Tages-Zeitung* points out that the restoration of Belgium is still a condition.

The Centre organ, *Germania*, also emphasises that Count Hertling is strong for political safeguards.

The impression is growing here that the Chancellor's statement was made merely to appease the Socialists.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND MOST FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 15. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Lloyd, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had not denounced commercial treaties containing the Most-Favoured-Nation Clause.

FAILURE OF HARD FRUIT CROP IN ENGLAND.

London, July 15.

Mr. MacMaster suggested, that in view of the failure of the hard fruit crop by the United Kingdom the restrictions on the importation of apples, pears, peaches and similar fruits from the Dominions and Dependencies and the Allies should be promptly relaxed.

Sir Albert Stanley (President of the Board of Trade) replied that he was considering the matter in consultation with the Ministers of Food and Shipping.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

Paris, July 14. A Havas Agency message says:—Today the National Day was celebrated in Paris more solemnly than ever. Private houses and public institutions were profusely decorated for the occasion. Columns of troops of all the Allied Armies—French, British, Italian, Serbian, American, Greek and Portuguese—marching along the boulevards were cheered by an enthusiastic crowd. The newspapers point out that henceforth the 14th of July will have a new character. It is not only France's fête but the whole world united for the defence of right and liberty against the brutal German attempt at world domination.

The Ambassadors and Ministers of the Allied Powers attended a meeting at the Paris Municipal Council where President Poincaré signed decrees giving the names of Allied Sovereigns to public thoroughfares.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

A message from Washington gives

the text of a resolution voted by the Senate urging the citizens of the United States to observe the French National Day on July 14. It says that it is desirable for the American people to show admiration for the sublime courage with which the French people have defended the world's liberties for nearly four years, and expressed the firm determination of America to uphold the cause of free nations to the utmost limit of their resources.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUPERB LOCAL ACTION BY FRENCH.

Paris, July 14. A Havas Agency message says:—Concerning the superb local action executed on Friday by the French, south-east of Amiens, which secured possession of Rouvry Plateau, dominating the Noye Valley, we learn that the artillery preparation preceding the attack was as brief as it was violent. Guns of every calibre took part, and the gunners aimed so accurately that when the infantry went over they found the trees, abounding in this district, reduced to matchwood. The assault lasted three hours, and when the end came the French had advanced in some places over 2,000 yards in depth, along a front extending nearly five miles. This feat of the French troops is all the more remarkable, by reason of the ground being broken by hills and deep ravines. But nothing could stop the French infantrymen, whose advance gives capital observation posts from which they can see every movement of the enemy along the main roads.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[U.S. NAVY COMMUNICATION SERVICE TO MANILA.]

VISCOUNT ISHII.

PLEDGES JAPANESE HELP TO END WAR.

Boston, July 8.

Viscount Ishii, Imperial Japanese Ambassador to the United States, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Mayor Andrew J. Peters, said:—

"I well remember about two years ago I talked at the Foreign Office with your Ambassador. I asked His Excellency if he did not think a certain outside influence had much to do with the inexplicable misunderstanding constantly occurring between Japan and America. America being neutral I could not mention Germany by name.

"The Zimmermann incident justified my view. Nor had I spoken without proof. We had proof that the German Kaiser, besides being the inventor of the so-called yellow peril, had been busy himself to estrange Japan and America.

"I beg you to glance at the text of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance treaty. The stipulations contain no direct bearing on any event taking place. Japan had the elected might have kept herself aloof without any ostensible break of faith with England. With her meagre natural resources, the poor state of her finances and her foreign trade, what necessity was there for Japan to embark on a perilous war against a formidable foe?

"Japan took the matter in a more conscientious way. In the opinion of her statesmen the dominant purpose of the Alliance was peace in the Far East. Their opinion could not be maintained the moment the war broke out between Great Britain and Germany, the two great colonial Powers. Whatever may have been the working of the treaty, the spirit of the Alliance was clear beyond doubt and my Government has no hesitation in making the supreme decision.

"On my way to Washington three months ago my ship, the *Yamato*, was rudely interrupted by the query: 'Are you going to enter into an Alliance with Germany?' 'Unthinkable,' Japan is proud to be your ally in this war. She will not relax her utmost effort until the cause we have in common, international justice and international democracy, are satisfactorily attained."

ALIEN ENEMY TONGUES BARRED BY THE ELKS.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 12.

The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, one of the largest fraternal organizations in the United States, has ordered the prohibition of the use of enemy alien languages in any club house of the Elks.

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

President Wilson has signed the \$12,000,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill.

U.S. CONSUL AT TABRIZ.

NOW SAFE IN TEHRAN.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The State Department announced the safe arrival in Teheran, Persia, of Mr. Gordon Packard, United States Consul at Tabriz.

He left Tabriz more than a month ago when the Turks threatened the town and afterward seized the Consulate and sacked the American hospital.

AMERICAN MEDAL OF HONOUR.

RAREST OF DECORATIONS.

Naval and military men of America claim that the "Medal of Honour," equivalent to Britain's Victoria Cross, is the hardest to gain, the most rarely awarded, and therefore the most precious and least known of all such decorations throughout the world. When a man is entitled to wear an inconspicuous bronze star pendant from a blue ribbon on which are 13 white stars, it is certain that he has performed a deed of almost superhuman fearlessness.

The Medal of Honour is a five-pointed star with a medallion in the centre bearing the head of Minerva and around it "United States of America" in relief. On each ray of the star is an oak leaf, and the points themselves are laurel leaves. A laurel wreath in green enamel encircles the whole, and the word "Valor," which in turn is surrounded by an eagle that attaches the decoration to its ribbon.

The holder of this decoration, if an army man, wears, when in service uniform, a button or badge, six-sided, and made of blue glass with 13 white stars. If in the navy, the decoration is represented by a small red, white and blue bow knot.

The Medal of Honour was first authorized by Congress on March 3, 1862, and was for non-commissioned officers and privates only. But in 1868 it was extended to commissioned officers as well. In the war between the States 1,500 Medals of Honour were won, 98 per cent. going to private soldiers.

CHINESE CURRENCY.

REVIVAL OF REFORM QUESTION.

With reference to the announcement recently made that Baron Sakatani was at Peking studying the financial situation in connection with a reform of the currency of China, a writer in the *Yokohama Specimen of The Times* says:—

Reform of the Chinese currency is a matter of great interest to those having trade relations with China. It is, however, rather curious that the matter should be revived at this particular juncture, for by reason of the rise in the price of silver it is now practically double what it was before the war. China has benefited very considerably from the consequent rise in the exchange value of her currency. In the report of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. it is stated that its profits in the year ended 30th June were increased very materially as the result of the favourable rate at which remittances were made from China. This must have been the experience of all concerns similarly situated. Since the price of silver is double what it was before the war, it is obvious that the silver currency will purchase in the foreign market as much again as it did before the war.

China is the only purely silver-using country in the world. The mysteries and chaotic complication of her monetary system have baffled many students, but it is sufficient to explain that the present unit of the currency is the "tael." Unfortunately there is a bewildering variety of taels, which nominally are supposed to represent an ounce of silver. There are no less than a dozen different taels, and each of these is further subdivided into various parts of the country. It has been computed that there are no fewer than 77 different taels, or measures, in existence in China, but there are only four principal ones. The chief of these is the Hankow tael, in which all duties levied by the Imperial Maritime Customs are calculated. It is supposed to contain 363.3 grains of silver. The Kiangnan tael is also an important unit, for practically all Government dues are calculated in these taels.

EFFECT OF SILVER PRICE MOVEMENT.

The determining factor in the calculation of Chinese exchange rates is the price of silver in London, and the rates current for the different taels correspond to the amount of silver they are supposed to represent. An advance in silver makes Chinese currency more expensive to buy, and of course, less expensive when it falls. Consequently, when silver rises in value—that is to say, when the same weight of silver will buy more gold—foreign imports into China, which have to be paid for in gold, become cheaper to the Chinaman, while Chinese exports to foreign countries, which have to be paid for in silver, become dearer to the foreigner.

The advance in silver during the past two years has had its logical effect on the trade of China; her imports have increased, while her exports have decreased. It is easy to appreciate from this that at a time when silver becomes unprofitable to produce goods in China, which can be purchased from abroad more cheaply; and thus a very big rise in the white metal would produce some unpleasant economic problems for China, especially as her exports, by becoming so much more expensive, would certainly diminish under such circumstances. When silver rises the Chinese exporter stands to suffer a diminished return for his goods, while the importer stands to gain, and when it falls the positions of importer and exporter are reversed. But since imports are eventually paid for by exports, it follows that a high level of silver, if maintained for any length of time, would diminish productive activity in China by encouraging imports at the expense of native products consumed in local markets, and discouraging exports by making them more expensive for us and others to buy. The purchasing power of China would thus steadily decrease, and her exchange would fall below parity eventually, as the demand for her currency would diminish with her exports. On the other hand, a fall in silver would stimulate exports, and diminish imports and thus cause the balance of trade to move in favour of China. In the broad economic sense a falling silver market is of greater benefit to China generally than a rising market, though certain interests benefit from the latter.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Chinese silver currency system is due to the fact that tampering with the currency is not a punishable offence. In China, as in India, the silver is the Chinaman's frequently "chop" and breaks any silver coin or dollar which comes into his possession, and his freedom to do so, together with the licence granted to everybody to place his own value on the unit of exchange, contributes, in reality, at the bottom of the failure of China to maintain a successful silver system. Although the establishment of a gold standard of exchange would be a step towards effecting on China's foreign trade, it does not banish the local exchange difficulties unless the silver currency, to which the Chinaman is deeply attached, were reformed and placed on a stable and uniform basis.

FROM OPULENCE TO POVERTY.

RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE BECOMES A CLERK.

A note writer in the London *Evening News* is responsible for the following:—

"Where is our good friend the Grand Duke Michael? He was always a friend of England.

Alas! the Russian upheaval upset the Grand Duke's affairs and properties and his Imperial Highness that was, and may be again is now a clerk at a few hundred a year in an office in Westminster, and a good clerk too. I am told—though I cannot vouch for it—that he is a clerk in spite of the arrows of outrageous fortune.

His wife, the Countess Torby, runs their small home with tact and without grumbling.

No family in the kingdom has endured greater reverses than this one, and none has grown more misfortunate more cheerfully.

The Grand Duke's daughter is Lady Zia Wernher, wife of Major Harold Wernher, son of the late Sir Julius, the South African millionaire.

THE FUTURE OF MANILA.

AN AMERICAN CAMPAIGN TO OUST HONGKONG.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is "boasting" the Philippines in connection with a campaign planned to extend United States trade after the war.

The Manila *Advertiser* says:—The Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in the Philippines, in a recent communication from the body mentioned, calling attention to the need of preparedness on the part of the United States for commercial competition after the war and to the fact that the Philippines may play an important part in the future.

The circular points out that half of the imports of the United States are raw materials, that 75 per cent. of these raw materials originate in tropical and Oriental countries. Of the possible sources of these raw materials South America, China, Australia, the East Indies, and the South Sea Islands are named as competitors of the United States. The Philippines, however, are capable of producing practically everything produced anywhere in the tropics and are bound more closely to the United States in every way than any other country.

Commerce mentioned points out that the development of agricultural resources of the Philippines would result in mutual profit for the United States and for the islands. Particular emphasis is laid on the possibility of a distributing and trans-shipment point for the Orient if the proper steps were taken to secure the result. The raw materials for the United States and Europe might be collected in Manila for trans-shipment and manufactured articles from the United States and Europe distributed from Manila to various parts of the Orient. Hongkong and Singapore now perform this function. Japan is trying to make Kobe supersede the two ports mentioned. The Philippines are also a distributing centre. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce urges that Manila be made a free port or free zone, and a free zone be established within the port. The establishing of a free zone for similar reasons in San Francisco is now being urged upon Congress.

It is pointed out that measures be taken to develop the copra and coconut oil centre of the Orient. Prior to the war the copra of the Southern Pacific was taken to Europe and the oil as expressed and shipped to the United States. It is pointed out that if Manila could attract the copra trade of the Southern Pacific and produce the coconut oil in Manila from this copra, which under normal conditions is said to be 61 per cent. of the world's supply, the small "wholesale" which has been the pastime of the copra of the Southern Pacific would purchase in Manila the supplies needed for the islands where they trade, and ships from the United States and Europe calling for coconut oil would bring their cargoes to Manila to be distributed over the Orient. Manila might thus become the copra and coconut oil market of the world, and in assuming this position a considerable influence could be exerted to make Manila the distributing centre for the Southern Pacific and the East Indies.

The communication concludes as follows:—"It is undoubtedly true that in the Philippines lies the greatest opportunity for the United States but Manila must do its part. If the business men of Manila would take active measures to gain their proper place in the commerce of the world, they would undoubtedly and the United States willing to help them they can hardly expect to sit idle and wait for the United States to force prosperity upon them."

AMERICAN ARRESTED AT SHANGHAI.

CHARGE UNDER THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

The *China Press* of Thursday last states:—The first local action under the United States Espionage law occurred yesterday when Mr. D. L. McCoy, 12 Studley Avenue, was arrested on a warrant issued under the new federal statute. McCoy, who is a "coconut" with Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., was admitted to \$500 bail on appearance before the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Tenney, and will probably appear for preliminary hearing in the Consular Court to-morrow (Friday). He has engaged counsel, and it is said, will waive the preliminary hearing and stand trial in the United States Court.

Certain statements made by Mr. McCoy in a letter to his mother and conveyed by the Consul, of which the Government are understood to be the reason for the action taken. The young man expressed the utmost astonishment at his arrest and protested that he was entirely loyal to the American Government. His fellow workers and acquaintances also were astounded over the incident and all are emphatic in vouching for his patriotism and steadfastness in the American and Allied cause.

When seen last night, Mr. McCoy refused to comment on the case as it is in the hands of his attorneys, Messrs. Fleming and Davies.

"It is like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky and I cannot understand it for I am sure that there is no question as to my being a loyal American," he said.

It is known that Mr. McCoy, who is a Yale man, has served his services in the U.S. Military Intelligence Unit, and he is expected to be allowed to serve in the unit because of his proficiency in French. The Consul-General, Mr. Thomas Sammons, recommended him to the Yale authorities.

Mr. McCoy also offered his services for war work through the American Consul and attempted to register for the draft. It is learned, however, that he has been many other Americans here, because he had not been called up and of the requirements of the Consul authorities.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cholera, dysentery, or diarrhoea? Have you ever suffered from the "Colic Cholera" and Diarrhoea? Remedy in the house! Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before the disease could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRYING.

Baron Sakatani who came to China a short time ago to study the problem of currency reform was recently entertained by his countrymen at Dairen when he made an interesting speech which is reported as follows:—

South Manchuria has been associated with dairy industry ever since the Russo-Japanese War. I happened to be Vice-Minister of Finance at the outbreak of the war, and as the Japanese put it at the eve of 43 by Japanese calculation (subsequently being raised to Minister of Finance).

As it became known that Japan, by the Peace Treaty at Portsmouth, failed to secure a war indemnity, fears were freely expressed that Japan would not be able to bear the heavy debts she had incurred by the prosecution of the war, that with her exhausted treasury, any economic activities of a positive nature in Chosen, much less in South Manchuria, would be out of the question. And that the original Russian plan for the construction of Dairen Harbour and Port Arthur, including the different huge buildings, would be found too ponderous for the Japanese to take over and complete them. Time has falsified all these fears. I have the satisfaction to hear that the original Russian plan of harbour works having been found no longer adequate, a new wharf has been constructed with a probability of still another wharf being created in the distant future, and that every habitable space at and about Dairen has been taken up with activity, and there are eager cries for more which the authorities find it extremely difficult to supply owing to lack of space. Over and above, I have been delighted to see signs of fresh activity in all fields of commerce and industry along the Railway which have leavened up the growth and prosperity of the country, thereby more than meeting the sanguinary expectations of the Japanese and foreigners from the territory which passed under Japanese jurisdiction by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty.

All these may be ascribed first of all to the manifold graces of the Imperial Court, the help of Providence, and the persevering efforts of all the Japanese workers on the ground.

The waves of the great War have spread to the Orient, and Siberia has been thrown into a general unsettled state. There is a great task lying before the Japanese in South Manchuria. While congratulating all of you upon your past successes, I cannot help hoping that more will attend your efforts in the future.

SWEDEN'S SOCIALIST LEADER.

Hjalmar Branting, who has recently been in London, was formerly a member of the Coalition Cabinet in Sweden and is the leader of the Social Democratic Party, the most numerous in the Swedish Parliament. He is the editor of the *Social-Demokraten*, the leading organ of the Swedish Labour Party, and he recently informed the Kaiser that he was the one standing obstacle to peace.

It is to Branting that the Socialists of Europe have been paying visits at Stockholm, with little results so far.

Hjalmar Branting, in the *Forthrightly Review*, tells some interesting things about the interesting man who has been a member of the Swedish Parliament since 1896, and is the father of Socialism in Sweden.

Karl Hjalmar Branting was born in Stockholm on November 23, 1860, the only child of Professor Branting, the principal pupil and follower of Ling, the famous founder of the Swedish system of gymnastics. He went to a private school in Stockholm, where it is well worth noting, the present King of Sweden, Gustaf V., and his brothers were at the same time also pupils. Having gained the white cap—the symbol of passing the matriculation examination—he passed on to the University of Upsala, where he turned his mind mostly to the study of mathematics and particularly astronomy. But Hjalmar Branting was not to spend his life among integrals and operations of erratic constants. The stars themselves had decided otherwise. The early years of the 'eighties saw a kind of upheaval throughout Sweden. Europe knocked at her doors and at her windows.

"He has supported the Liberal Government in Parliament only when he has considered such action politically sound and aiding the cause of progress generally. He is a Social Democrat, 'sans peur et sans reproche,' and never compromises with his convictions. It has required the utmost patience and a political insight of a very high order, plus great personal influence, to bring the party to the position it holds to-day, both in the country and in the Riksdag. At the present moment it is stronger than ever, and Hjalmar Branting is its strongest man, although he does not conform to Ibsen's formula in so far that he does not stand alone.

"His fine character, his undoubted honesty of purpose, his great sacrifices for the cause have won him the confidence, loyalty, and one might almost say, the worship of the rank and file in his own party, but those qualities, combined with a personal charm, a famous English politician, 'have also gained for him the respect and admiration of many who do not share his political and social opinion."

CANDLE CURE FOR STAMMERING.

Lisping and stammering are separate imperfections of speech which require entirely different treatment. Lisping, for instance, can be cured in a short time by tongue and palate gymnastics. They "lisp" simply because they do not work their tongue and palate properly. A writer in *Popular Science Monthly* says that by making the "ch" aspirate before a mirror the stammerer can correct these mistakes.

Stammering is a nervous disorder which cannot be cured so easily. The pupil involuntarily applies too much force at certain parts of the "focal organs," causing the "stuttering" and "stammering" which we all are familiar with. One cure is to relieve the overworked parts by distributing the energy evenly. This is learned by pronouncing certain flowing words in front of a candle, until the flame does not flicker.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "NANKING"

(AMERICAN REGISTRY 14,000 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG TO MANILA

on or about 30th July

RETURNING FROM

MANILA TO HONGKONG

on or about 5th August.

FARE ONE WAY G.£25.00 APPROXIMATELY R.R. \$33.00 ONLY

RETURN G.£10.00 \$22.00

This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, requiring only a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate.

Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers, Comfort, Safety.

For further information regarding this service apply to

O. H. RITTER, Agent

Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Telephone 1834.

FOR CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs

and

Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of

New and Comfortable Cars

Always in Readiness.

Phone

977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,

59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements

for Special

Occasions

THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN

SAFE

STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK—PRICES ON APPLICATION

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS IN POONHAW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our expert

Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

BLUE BIRD

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

ICE CREAM

PARLOUR.

HOT and COLD

DRINKS.

DEALERS IN

Gimbal's and Orange

Elixirs.

American Chocolates.

Assorted Fancy Cakes.

Old Port, Brandy, Butter, Queen's Brand & Fiddle's Brand.

HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

17th, 18th & 19th July

showing Paramount Photo-play & parts

SILKS & SATINS

Including Paramount Gazette and Comics

Saturday, 20th July

continuing 5th & 6th Episodes

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment) IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi Maru, 12,500 tons MON., 22nd July, 11 a.m.	
	Yakuba Maru, 18,000 tons SAT., 17th Aug., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 15,000 tons SAT., 20th July, 11 a.m.	
	Tango Maru, 13,900 tons SAT., 17th Aug., 11 a.m.	

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

London or Liverpool via Sapore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday, Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

* Katori Maru, FRIDAY, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

* Suwa Maru, WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila, Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 593 & 123

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, May 27.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES AND THE MODERATORS.

The three General Assemblies of the Scottish Presbyterian Churches are holding their annual sessions in Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. James N. Ogilvie, Edinburgh, is the Moderator of the Church of Scotland; the Rev. Dr. R. J. Drummond, Edinburgh, is Moderator of the United Free Church; and the Rev. Donald Munro Forintosh, is the Moderator of the Free Church.

Dr. Ogilvie is well-known all over the East and the Far East. In 1885 he was appointed an Indian Chaplain, and for 20 years he filled important positions in Madras and Bangalore. Later he became President of the United Free Church. During the whole of that time he devoted himself to educational activity and other public work. After returning home he was elected minister of the historic Old Greyfriars Church in Edinburgh and for nearly ten years he has been Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland. Throughout his ministerial activities in India and this country, Dr. Ogilvie has had the valuable assistance of Mrs. Ogilvie, who is Vice-Convener of the Madras Committee of the Women's Association for Foreign Missions.

MISSIONS TO CHINA.

China bulked largely in the proceedings at this "Mission Day" of the Church of Scotland General Assembly. The principal speech was delivered by Mr. Walter B. Sloan, Assistant Home Director, China Inland Mission. Through all the violence and robbery of the Civil War at present existing, he said, the missionary had been looked upon as the protector of the people, and although this was rather unfortunate, it was making a way for the Gospel, reaching people who never otherwise would have heard of it. During the past year they had a record number of baptisms, amounting to 4,084 persons, and in the past four years their missionaries had received no fewer than 10,000 converts. Approximately there were 10,000 scholars in their schools, and considerable numbers of these were boarders, upon whom the opportunities for exercising Christian influence were of a much more telling character than upon those who could only be reached for a brief hour or two every day. The total income last year was £20,000 higher than in 1916. Never in the history of their work had they had an increase like that, and the first four months of this year promised even a better income.

China was also to the front in the Mission discussions of the United Free Church. The Rev. James Webster gave an interesting account of the Chinese at the Front, and said that their presence there was proof of a changed feeling in the Far East. A great many things had happened to bring this about during the past generation. Among other things,

Britain had blotted out some of the dark stains on her record in regard to opium. And he believed the presence of that great army of Chinese in France was a missionary fruit, one of those unacknowledged obligations of the Empire to Christian missions.

THE CELTIC SPIRIT.

When Mr. Lloyd George was in Edinburgh to receive the Freedom of the City and the Doctorate of Laws, the General Assemblies of the Scottish Churches were in session, and not the least interesting incident of the day was the visit by him to the three Presbyterian Parliaments. He said a few words in each of them as a matter of course, and it was noted that his happiest and most intimate words were addressed to the Assembly of the smallest and least important body—the Free Church, popularly known as the Wee Frees. The reason for this, no doubt, was just what he himself said, that this Assembly represented Celtic churches and mountain churches, and it was in such churches that he had been born and bred. Even in London he is a member of a church where the whole of the service—the singing, the praise, and the sermon—are in the Welsh tongue. The kinship of the members of the Highland Gaelic churches with the members of the Welsh churches therefore had a great attraction for him. "Many a time," he said, "when my wife and I visit the Highlands—she is a good Presbyterian, so that she has an advantage over me—we make a point of attending a Gaelic service because of the special interest it has to a Celt like myself." He confessed, "When I am very tired and inclined to be depressed, there is something in the old Psalms in the Celtic language which I like to hear, that picks me up and takes me back to the ages when our ancestors—yours and mine—were fighting the battle of liberty among the hills and glens of our native land." And again, "the very name of liberty in our language, I am sure, has been picked up from the music of the mountains."

AN ALLOA V.C.

Mr. D. Buchanan, *Alloa Advertiser*, has received intimation that the Victoria Cross is awarded to his son, Sec. Lieut. John C. Buchanan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. On the 22nd March, Mr. Buchanan was posted missing; he was several times wounded when fighting a rear-guard action with his platoon, and when last seen was gallantly fighting against overwhelming odds. At the outbreak of war, Mr. Buchanan, who was a journalist, was holidaying in Switzerland, and had to spend a year in a camp before he was allowed to leave the country. On arriving in London he went straight to the nearest recruiting office, offering his services as a private, and reached his home a few days later wearing the King's uniform. He obtained a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders two years ago, and had been at the Front since September of last year.

GETTING THROUGH THE CENSOR.

British prisoners in Germany are now being well treated. That is the account given in all the letters that arrive home. But then all these letters, have to pass the German Censor, and this leaves room for cold doubts. A West Highlander, who is in a well-known prison camp, wrote in a vein that must have made the Hun Censor quite happy. The prisoners were living amid scenes of rural happiness, and were treated to the luxuries the Germans themselves were enjoying. But below his signature the Highlander put a sentence in Gaelic, "No creid-focal dhe," which being interpreted means "Don't believe a word of it."

WITH YOUR CHEQUE OR TREASURY NOTE

WE

CAN SAVE A CHILD'S LIFE.

A COMMITTEE in Holland, under the Presidency of H. S. H. Princess A. de Ligne, receives from BELGIUM

STARVED, CONSUMPTIVE, RICKETY, BROKEN CHILDREN.

Feeds, Houses, and Clothes them. When restored to health, they are returned to Belgium, (for funds do not permit more).

700 CASES ARE DEALT WITH MONTHLY.

Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, "Working Men's Belgian Fund," 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Registered War Charities Act, 1916), earmarked for the "Belgian Children's Fund."

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, ROJO, NAKAMURA, SANO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIRAI, and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives:—

Nagasaki, Kariya, Wakamatsu, Mori, Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsunaga, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran, Otsu, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Hankow, Shanghai, Taipei, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong, Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London and New York.

Cable address:

Hongkong: "IWASAKI".
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL".
Cable:—A. I. B. C. 3th Ed.
Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Urinary Tract. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is the only remedy for the treatment of all cases of Urinary Tract. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is the only remedy for the treatment of all cases of Urinary Tract. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is the only remedy for the treatment of all cases of Urinary Tract.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Urinary Tract. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is the only remedy for the treatment of all cases of Urinary Tract. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is the only remedy for the treatment of all cases of Urinary Tract. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is the only remedy for the treatment of all cases of Urinary Tract.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetened all Druggists. Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or other Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. It is the standard of all Druggists. (LONDON: J. KEATING & CO., LTD.)

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetened all Druggists. Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or other Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. It is the standard of all Druggists. (LONDON: J. KEATING & CO., LTD.)

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HONG LUNG ST. Phone 515.

BANK

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital, Fr. 45,000,000.
Paid Up Capital, Fr. 25,000,000.
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board:—M. J. BERTHOLOT.
General Manager:—A. J. FERNET.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Peking, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, TUNNANPOU.

BANKERS: In FRANCE, Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co., Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road, Hongkong, April 5, 1918. Tel 2440.

[306]

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU.

The Sunshiny Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Week:

AS "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1918.

AS "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th, 1918.

AS "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cooking, and the attendance on Passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building, Charter Road.

Telephone 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND—\$34,500,000

Sterling—\$15,000,000

Silver—\$19,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS—\$15,000,000

COVER OF DEPOSITORS:

Hon. Mr. P. B. Hoyle—Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., E. V. D. Fari, Esq., O. E. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Plimmer, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Lardale, Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, W. L. Patterson, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 2 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorized Capital—£1,500,000

Subscribed—£1,125,000

Paid-up—£662,500

Reserve Fund—£500,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,500,000

RESERVE FUND—£2,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS—£1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

AND BOOK BINDING.

DONE AT THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY.

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Press and prompt delivery guaranteed.

